

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NASHVILLE.

Senate Elects a Middle Tennessee Speaker.

East Tennessee Gets the Small Pickings.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—9:20 P. M. Senator T. H. Paine, of Hardin county, was elected Speaker of the Senate; John E. Helms, of Hamilton county, First Clerk; C. L. Ridley, of Davidson county, Second Clerk; Miss Emily Peyton, Engrossing Clerk; Archie Thomas, Doorkeeper, and John K. Frizell, Page.

Senators Mayre and Jones, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate charges against the Comptroller.

In the House, Neil S. Brown, Jr., of Davidson county, was re-elected First Clerk; Frank A. Moses, of Knox county, Second Clerk; Jas. C. Courth, Engrossing Clerk; H. J. Pratter, Doorkeeper; and W. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper.

Holmes Cummins, of Tipton county, offered a resolution denouncing the action of the Federal troops in the Louisiana Legislature yesterday, which was laid over.

D. G. Noblett, of Lincoln county, offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to investigate the charges against the Comptroller, and that said committee report on or before the 18th inst. The resolution was laid over.

The Governor has a message, and will probably deliver it to-morrow.

Bill Introduced for the Repeal of the Assessment Law.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6, 1875. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Logan offered a resolution to meet the House on the 11th instant to count the vote polled in November for Governor.

Senator Quarles offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the situation in Louisiana and report action.

HOUSE.

Mr. Peters introduced a bill to tax the losing party in lawsuits with jury fees.

Mr. McGlothlin offered a bill to amend the funding act.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the Assessment law.

Mr. Gibson offered a bill to authorize the receipt of State bonds and coupons in payment of taxes due the State or to become due.

The House decided that the Senate had no right to have members on the Joint Committee intended to investigate charges against the late Comptroller Hobbs, and therefore made the "Joint Committee" a House Committee, consisting of five members from that body.

Neither House was in session in the afternoon, but appointed committees to notify the Governor that they were ready to hear any communication from him. The message will probably be read to-morrow.

Appointment of Standing Committees in the Senate.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1875.

The Governor's Message was read to both Houses this morning.

The important Standing Committees of the Senate are as follows:

On Public Printing—Messrs. Wade, Overton, Ellis, Turley and Smith.

On Finance—Messrs. Overton, Ragland, Wilson, Polk, Mosely, Butler and Mayre.

On Education—Messrs. Mayre, Mosely, Turley, Aden, Butler and Polk.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Quarles, Logan, Blizard, Aden, Mayre, Smith, Marchbanks and Wade.

On Banks—Messrs. Logan, Wilson, Smith, Wade and Mayre.

A joint resolution was adopted to go into the election of a Treasurer and Comptroller next Monday.

HOUSE.

In the House a committee was appointed to investigate the charges against the Comptrollership, consisting of Holmes Cummins, of Tipton; D. J. Noblett, of Lincoln; J. M. Lea, of Davidson; E. L. Gardenhire, of White; H. R. Gibson, of Campbell; T. B. Brooks, of Carroll, and J. A. Barnard, of Roane.

A Number of Bills Introduced in the Senate.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 8, 1875.

In the Senate a resolution was offered by Senator Polk to adjourn over on account of this being the Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Not agreed to.

Mr. Haynes introduced a resolution requesting Congressmen and Senators to vote for a return of the cotton tax.

HOUSE.

The following are the chairmen of the several standing committees appointed in the House: On Finance, East, of Davidson; On Claims, McGlothlin, of Weekly; On Education, Finley, of Shelby; On Judiciary, Gardenhire, of White; On Internal Improvements, Cooper, of Gibson; On Military Affairs, Listerwood, of Knox; On New Counties and County Lines, Rice, of Madison; On Penitentiary, Hunt, of Madison; On Banks, Neal, of Rhea; On Federal Relations, Cates, of Blount; On Public Roads, Pond, of Sumner; On Enrolled Bills, Gibson, of Campbell; On Public Grounds, Orr, of Marshall; On Charitable Institutions, West, of Montgomery; On Agriculture, Perkins, of Williamson; On Tippling and Tippling Houses, Odell, of Sullivan; On Corporations, Lea, of Davidson; On Elections, Head, of Wilson; On Commerce, Peters, of Shelby; On Immigration, Giers, of Davidson.

Mr. Cates introduced a resolution to the effect that Representatives should return to railroads their free passes, as the same are given in the nature of a bribe. Lies over.

The election for Comptroller and Treasurer is postponed until Monday the 18th inst.

The special investigating committee is hard at work to find out about Hobbs.

Several Bills Introduced in the House.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9th, 1875.

The gubernatorial vote is to be counted on Monday, noon.

In the House, Lou. Walker, of Hickman county, introduced a bill to dispense with the offices of State and county Superintendents of Public Instruction.

G. R. James, of Hamilton, introduced a bill in relation to the election of Justices in Chattanooga.

A. A. Taylor, of Johnson county, introduced a bill to preserve the independence of officials of judicial and legislative branches of the State government.

An attempt was made to have the election of Comptroller come off next Monday, instead of Monday-week, as agreed yesterday, but a motion to that effect was lost by a vote of 48 to 21.

A resolution to have the election of United States Senator on the 19th inst. was adopted.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations About The President's Louisiana Message.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill for an election in Louisiana. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This bill directs an election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Elections, and members of the Legislature. That the President shall immediately appoint three suitable persons to superintend such election. That they shall immediately appoint two competent and suitable citizens of opposite political parties as State Registrars, who shall cause a new and complete registration to be made of all the legally qualified voters of the State. That the State Registrars and Superintendents shall in like manner appoint two Commissioners of Election for each election precinct within ten days after the day of election.

The State Registrars are to open the returns in the presence of the Superintendents, and to examine, canvass and compile the same, and the Superintendents are thereupon to make public proclamation of the result of the election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics.

The Legislature thus elected is to meet and organize on the second Monday after the proclamation of the result of the election, and on the first Monday after such promulgation the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers shall enter on the discharge of their respective offices, and the government thus established is to be recognized by the United States Government as the legal Government of Louisiana.

The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses made punishable by the act.

It authorizes the President to employ the army and navy to maintain the

public peace, to sustain the officers under the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act, and to protect the officers of the State of Louisiana from the State court, interfering with the execution of the act, is to be considered absolutely void.

Sheridan's Official Report of New Orleans Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following is a copy of a telegram received here to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 8, 1875. To Hon. W. F. Kellogg, Secretary of War, Washington:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of the State Legislature on January 4th, 1875.

I was not in command of this military department until 9 o'clock at night on the 4th inst., but I fully endorse and am willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day. During the few days in which I was in the city, prior to the 4th of January, the general topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I repeatedly heard threats of assassination of the Governor and regrets expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also, threats of the assassination of Republican members of the House in order to secure the election of a Democratic Speaker.

I also know of the kidnapping by the banditti, of Mr. Constiner, one of the members elect of the Legislature. In order to preserve the peace and to make the State-house safe for the peaceable assembling of the Legislature, Gen. Emory, upon the requisition of the Governor, stationed troops in the vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions the Legislature assembled in the State-house without any disturbance of the public peace. At twelve o'clock Mr. Vigers, the clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to call the roll as according to law he was empowered to do.

One hundred and two legally returned members answered to their names. Of this number fifty-two were Republicans, and fifty-nine Democrats. Before entering the House Mr. R. A. Wiltz had been selected in caucus as the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Mr. Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee. Vigers had not finished announcing the result, when one of the members, Mr. Bell, can, of La Fourche, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz for temporary Speaker. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question, and amid the cheers of the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Wiltz dashed on to the rostrum, pushed aside Mr. Vigers, seized the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker.

A protest against this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding, was promptly made by the members of the majority, but Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and upon a motion from some one on the Democratic side of the House, declared one Trezevant, nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Trezevant at once sprung forward and occupied the Clerk's Chair amidst the wildest confusion over the whole House. Wiltz then again on another nomination from the Democratic side of the House declared one Flood elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered that a certain number of assistants be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and members of the press, and speculators turned down the laps of their coats, upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges, on which were printed in gold letters the words, "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms," and the Assembly was in the possession of the minority, and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threats of seizing the House. Many of the assistant sergeants-at-arms being well known as Captains of White League Companies in this city. Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, the leading Republican members had not failed to protest again and again against this revolutionary action of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the Republicans arose and left the House in body, together with the Clerk, Mr. Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House as returned by the Secretary of State.

The excitement was now very great. The acting Speaker instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the ingress or egress of the members or others, and the several exciting scuffles, in which knives and pistols were drawn, took place, and for a few moments it seemed that bloodshed would ensue. At this juncture Mr. Dupres, a Democratic member from the parish of Orleans, moved that the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon General De Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops, stationed at the State House, and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted, and a committee of five, of which Mr. Dupres was made chairman, was sent to wait upon Gen. De Trobriand, and soon returned with that officer who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As Gen. De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk, loud applause burst from the Democratic side of the House. Gen. De Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him as a United States Army officer. Mr. Wiltz said it was not, whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby and addressing a few words to the crowd, peace was at once restored.

On motion of Mr. Dupres, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked Gen. De Trobriand for his

interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew. The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances, and asking his aid, which petition, signed by fifty-two legally returned members of the House is in my possession.

Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in rejecting the Clerk of the old House, Mr. Billien moved that two gentlemen from the parish of Desoto, one from Ercine, one from Bienville and one from Iberville, who had not been sworn in by the Returning Board to be sworn in as members and they were accordingly sworn in by Mr. Wiltz, and took seats upon the floor as members of the House.

A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by Mr. Trezevant, the acting Clerk, and Wiltz was declared elected Speaker, and Trezevant, Clerk of the House. Acting on the protest made by the majority, the Governor now requested the commanding General of the Department to aid him in restoring order and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law.

This request was reasonable and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the terrible massacres that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866, at the Mechanics' Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature were or would be endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was furnished with the request, that no member be taken from the members of the Legislature, returned by the Returning Board, should be elected from the floor. This military posse performed its duty under directions from the Governor of the State, and removed from the floor of the House those persons who had been illegally seated, and who had no legal rights to be there, whereas upon the Democrats arose and left the House, and the remaining members proceeded to affect an organization under the State laws. In all this turmoil in which bloodshed was imminent, the military posse behaved with great discretion.

When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him. When the Government of the State called for a posse for the same purpose and to enforce the law, it was furnished also. Had this not been done, it is my firm belief that, scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

Senate and House Concessing on Louisiana Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The Senate concurred upon the order of business.

The House is causing on Southern matters, nothing transpired.

Gen. H. Booker, of Pennsylvania, present Minister at Constantinople, goes to St. Petersburg.

The President's message regarding Louisiana, which goes to the Senate Monday, will be accompanied by an immense mass of documents.

The following has been received here:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—To Hon. A. P. Field, care of Senate, West Washington:

The Republican party does not endorse Dibble's letter, he published it in the Democratic papers alone. Our friends generally condemn him.

(Signed) WM. P. KELLOGG.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The message of the President will be very short. He will simply say that the reasons for his action will be found in the accompanying documents. These documents comprise all the papers in the Executive and Attorney General's offices affecting Louisiana. A special meeting of the Cabinet about Louisiana affairs is progressing. The message will not go in to-day.

The Republican of to-day says: As was stated in the Republican of Saturday, the majority of the Southern Outrage Committee are entirely dissatisfied with the action of the Sub-Committee which had been sent to New Orleans. As the only possible way of mending the matter, they agreed to go themselves as an entire committee and make the necessary testimony. With this end in view they arranged to start for the scene of their labors last night.

The following are the confirmations: Thacker, of Virginia as Commissioner of Patents, and Spear, of Maine, as Assistant; Hopkins, of Virginia, First Examiner; Kingley, as Collector for the 5th Virginia District; Bibb, as Postmaster at the University of Virginia; Moore, as Postmaster at Bayon, Texas; Barley, as Postmaster at Warrenton, Va.

The statement telegraphed from the Republican that the whole committee had started for New Orleans was wild. There is, however, undoubted discontent. It is stated, as indicative of the character of the report, that Potter, the Democratic member of the committee, has been selected to phase it.

The Cabinet meeting was for the consideration of the special message on Louisiana affairs, but that not being ready the session was devoted to conversation over events there. The message will be considered in the regular Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Light House service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution was passed calling for Major Merrill's report of the Coushatta affair, the Major on one hand was denounced as a ruffian, and on the other defended as a rough soldier. The assassination of Grant was discussed with much laughter and threats to clear the galleries.

Mr. Schurz spoke of his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation was necessary to secure a Republican form of government to the people of Louisiana.

Among the bills was one by Mr. Berry of Ohio, to abolish the office of Lieut. General.

The following was introduced by Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, and referred to the Judiciary Committee: A joint resolution reciting that at the election held in November, 1872, in Louisiana, Wm. P. Kellogg claimed to be elected Governor, and that he and other officers holding under him have since exercised all the functions of their several offices, and that the President of the United States in a special message to Congress on January 23d, 1873, invited attention to the Louisiana question and to the fact that the Courts had recognized the validity of the Kellogg Government, and that unless Congress ordered otherwise the President would continue to recognize the Kellogg Government. That at Kellogg's suggestion the President furnished United States troops and as Congress has not taken any action, and therefore, resolving that the existing Government in Louisiana as represented by W. P. Kellogg as Governor, is the lawful Governor of said State, and that said Government is Republican in form and that Kellogg should be sustained by the United States forces when they are called upon to do so, and that persons, who have been guilty of disturbances, should be punished. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Consular Appropriation bill was passed.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ROME.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, Jan. 8.—The Republican caucus have nominated Hamilton for United States Senator.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 8.—The caucus have nominated Chandler for United States Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The New York express hence nine p. m. yesterday collided with a freight train on account of blunders of the switch-tender at Cleveland. The mail and express cars, with Mail Agent Flanagan, was burned. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

The entire northern mail from Washington, including the accumulated day's mail from the South, excepting one pouch and canvas for Baltimore, was destroyed by the burning of the postal car in the New York train last night. It is believed that the Mail Agent, Mr. Flanagan, was crushed to death before the cars took fire. He was a young man about thirty years of age, and a son of the local Postoffice Agent in this city.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The weather has turned suddenly cold and a driving snow from the west. Dispatches from the northwest report it extremely cold with heavy snow. At Des Moines the thermometer fell from 8 above to 28 below zero. This is the coldest weather for many years, with drifting snow.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The thermometer at 4 o'clock, was 31 above, at 7 o'clock, 5 below zero.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 9.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills, employing 1,900 hands, will commence full work next Monday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The thermometer is 18 to 25 degrees below zero.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Herald has a double-headed editorial, calling attention to the call for a meeting here Monday evening and to the influential names attached thereto. It says the President can not affect to ignore or undervalue such a demonstration, supported by such eminent names. The President is bound to pay some regard to the public opinion of the country.

He ought not to be confident that he is right, when the best sentiment of the best classes condemns him. It is at least his duty to pause and reflect, and to examine the grounds of his unprecedented action. The President will find that he is not supported by the sentiment of the country, and that his unparalleled course arouses the apprehensions of the people as no other public event has done since the firing on Fort Sumter. This respectable and influential call ought to convince the President that there is a limit beyond which no public officer in this republican Government can go with impunity.

The Times says we learn from our correspondent at Washington, that the President will send in a message to Congress to-day or to-morrow on the Louisiana difficulty and that it will be unusually pointed. We hope that it will not be pointed with bayonets like General Sheridan's dispatch, which seems to have produced an outburst of indignation from one end of the country to the other. Some of the people in Washington must be curiously incompetent to gauge the public feeling or they would never have allowed that dispatch to have seen light. It is much to be desired that some members of the Government would take pains to acquaint themselves with the tone and temper of the country. If the Cabinet had been prudent it would have put General Sheridan's forcible message on under the table or into the fire, and said nothing about it. Instead of that General Belknap telegraphed back to General Sheridan and said that the President and all of us thoroughly approve your course, which was one of the most unnecessary and foolish blunders ever committed by the present Government. We hope that the President's forthcoming message will be a little more creditable to himself, his Cabinet, his party and to the people of the United States, who if they also thoroughly approved of General Sheridan's course would stand disgraced before the civilized world.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Babcock & Co., grocers, have failed.

Mayer Wickham is to preside Monday night at the Louisiana indignation demonstration.

Both parties are getting up calls.

The counter document reads: "We, the undersigned, recollecting how the rebellion was inaugurated and the country forced into a war by the failure of the Government to protect its forts and officers, hereby testify our approval of the prompt action of the Government in the late case of the Legislature of Louisiana."

According to the Herald's Washington special, Secretaries Fish and Britton and the Postmaster General, stated in interviews yesterday, that they were not consulted with reference to, nor did they see the dispatches sent to Sheridan by Belknap, saying the President and all the cabinet approved of his proceedings.

In the Virginia Legislature yesterday, resolutions were offered requesting Gov. Kemper to telegraph the Governors of all the States to convene their respective Legislatures at once, so that all the States may at once consult on what steps should be taken in the emergency brought about by Louisiana affairs. The resolutions after a debate were laid over until Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

Emile Perrier, a banker, is dead.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Baron De Larey has declared his inability to form a new Cabinet. President MacMahon has now applied to M. DuFour to undertake that task.

WHAT GENERAL SHERIDAN SAYS OF LOUISIANA.

He Pays a High Compliment to Gen. Sheridan.

A reporter of the St. Louis Republican interviewed Gen. Sherman on Louisiana affairs. The reporter says: In substance, the General said affairs in Louisiana were an ugly look. He hoped, however, that a solution of the difficulties would soon be reached. This state of affairs could not continue much longer. He thought that Congress would soon be compelled to take some action which would compose the difficulties, as far as they could a present be composed. Gen. Emory, who commands the Department of the Gulf, is a good man, an excellent officer of the old school, but perhaps a little timid in interfering in the civil affairs of the State. He had received orders and communications from Washington, touching the condition of things in Louisiana, which he had forwarded to Gen. Sheridan. That commander had gone to New Orleans to observe the progress of the civil complications by order of the President, with discretionary authority to assume command of the troops if he should deem it necessary. Gen. Sheridan, he said, is a kind-hearted, noble-minded man, accessible to any who have a suit to urge. But he is a soldier also, and does not hesitate to do his duty. If he thought it necessary, and believed it a matter of duty, the city of New Orleans would be no more regarded than an Indian village. He would not hesitate to level it. That is the kind of a man Sheridan is. But he is also prudent and discreet, and will do nothing to complicate matters or precipitate events.

He hoped and believed that this vexatious complication of affairs in Louisiana was approaching a settlement. It was quite an opportune circumstance, he thought, that a committee of Congress, composed, as he had been informed, of able and impartial men, were sitting in New Orleans at the time of this last collision. These gentlemen would no doubt make a report in a few days to Congress, and that body would be called upon to take action on this Louisiana question. The President had endeavored to have Congress take steps to settle the affair at least two years ago. A committee had gone down there, investigated the matter, and Senator Carpenter had made speeches, and it was hoped that Congress would do something. But nothing came of it.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

In the Tennessee Legislature on January 7th, the following proceedings, among others, took place:

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to authorize State bonds and coupons to be received in payment of State taxes. The bill provides that hereafter all persons whose duty it is, under the law, to receive taxes due the State, whether taxes on property or privileges, are authorized to receive in payment of such State taxes, bonds of the State legally issued, with all the under-due coupons attached, at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar, and detached past-due coupons of legally issued bonds at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar, and such other funds as are now by law made receivable for State taxes at par. The intent of the act is to allow each tax-payer to pay his own individual State tax in said bonds and coupons, and to prohibit any one from paying another's tax.

By Mr. Bowers.—To repeal the ten per cent. interest law and make six per cent. lawful interest.

By Judge Lea.—A bill to make the law for granting charters for corporations uniform.

By Mr. East.—To allow the judges of the Circuit Courts and special law judges in civil cases, to tax costs at discretion.

By Mr. East.—To change the terms of the session of the Supreme Court, and to provide for an arbitration commission at Jackson. The bill provides for holding the Supreme Court hereafter as follows: At Nashville on the first Monday of January; at Knoxville on the first Monday of May; and at Jackson on the second Monday in September every year; Provided that during the year 1875, the court shall continue in session at Nashville until the first Monday in June and holding a special term at Knoxville commencing on the second Monday in July and holding its first regular session at Jackson on the second Monday in September, 1875. It also provides for the appointment by the Governor of three persons, learned in the law, to act as a special commission in hearing the causes pending on the docket of the Supreme Court at Jackson, their conclusions to be reported and submitted to the Supreme Court at its session on the second Monday in September, 1875, such conclusions and reports to become the judgments and decrees of the court only when approved and adopted by the Supreme Court.

By the same.—To amend the rules of pleading in the Chancery Court.